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JACKSON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1860.

LIE MISSISSIPPIAN Jackson, ::::: September 7, 1860

E. BARKSDALE, Editor & Proprietor. FOR PRESIDENT: JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT: GEN. JO. LANE, OF OREGON. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

STATE AT LARGE. THOS. W. HARRIS, of Marshall A. K. BLYTHE, of Yallobusha, PIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. J. W. CLAPP, of Marshall. RICHARD HARRISON, of Monroe. P. F. LIDDELL, of Carroll. FOURTH DISTRICT.

LIVINGSTON MIMS, of Hinds. PIPTH DISTRICT. B. CHRISMAN, of Lawrence Public Speaking.

Livingston Mims and D. O. Merwin, candidates for Presidential Electors, in behalf of the Democratic and Opposition parties, respectively, for the Fourth Congressional District, will address the people at the following

Yazoo " Sept. 14th " at night, Sept. 15th Sept. 19th Hinds " Sept. 29th Sept. 21st " Sept. 22d came in possession of it." Public Speaking. The people of all parties are

ple upon the political issues of the day

leased to learn that the indefatigable Princithe different institutions of our country, and ments; among others, a native French teacher, educated in Paris, who will be devoted almost tation is world-wide. Largely endowed by nature for this art, and the pupil from child-hood of such a master, the school and community will be peculiarly favored in having such teacher. The lady selected as the presiding teacher is a graduate of Mount Holyoke-an

SENAJAH WILLIAMSON.

J B PAYNE.

To our Patrons in Carroll, Holmes and us to protect them, much less the Constitu-Yazoo.-E. Frank Hatch, Esq., is our authorted agent for the Mississippian, and will visit our friends in the above-named counties dur-

TRADE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The on the suppression of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia, preposed that slaves brought into the District should be emand-

sugment an evil that already weights heavily upon the country. Make the penalty for violating the provisions of the bill a pecuniary one. Let it be twice the value of the slave, if

Bo, according to Mr. Bell, a man who would carry his slave into the District of sheet, in speaking of this outrage, uses the ese to sell, although his necessities might require him to sell him, should pay twice the

scred rights of Southern men to yield to the elings and sousibilities at the North? Let

Favor it in all the Territories ---Lex Loci.

voted for the last ten years against the South and his own party, upon every question affecting directly the interests of the South. This his record shows. Hence his selection for the Presidency by that party which at the North has freesoil proclivities; hence the admission of the Abolitionist, Horace Greeley, in a speech at Ossawattomie, that he would support Bell; hence the reluctance of Southern nore party creeds, albeit it was the alpha and omega of their objections to the Democratic party in the last campaign, that their platform was susceptible of two constructions. Driven to the wall, they at last extract from the public speeches of John Bell a few sentences which mislead the public as to his true position. The extract is garbled, and we call upon the Opposition press to publish the whole truth, by which it will be seen that Bell is not sound. His doctrine is, that the "Constitution, in application" to a "Territory," cannot "SUPERCEDE the LOCAL laws in force prohibiting slavery, when the United States

diction. This protection is partial, not absolaws cannot be superceded, because, forsooth, sand square miles of territory free from slavery to at- trine for a public man! If slavery is prohibprohibiting slavery, which must remain in full force after its acquisition, the Constitution, propria vigore, the flag of the Union, of the extension of the line. The bill was cannot "supercede" it, and "protect the citizen thus lost, and why? That fell spirit of Northin the enjoyment of his rights of property of every description. This is Mr. Bell's position. But here is the mutilated extract going

This is his position, and we defy contra-

the rounds in the Opposition press: pal of the Jackson Female Institute has ful-filled his promise of making his school more attractive and more deserving of public pat-ronage, than ever—that he has been visiting the different institutions of our country, and also, a teacher of drawing and painting—a pupil of the distinguished Sully, whose repu-

still Gov. Brown will give the ticket his warm aupport. The Belleverett's who attended expecting comfort at the hands of Gov. Brown returned disappointed. We shall not attempt to give a report of his speech as it will soon be published in full. He was warmly greeted and frequently applauded.

After partaking of a fine dinner, the stand and Col. Boberts of Copish, briefly addressed the saudience. In answer to calls, Judge Stone, R. H. Purdom, East, and others spoke in behalf of Brecking's allow you give and others spoke in behalf of Brecking's and others spoke in behalf of Brecking's and others spoke in behalf of Brecking's and succession, while the bill was pend-to five a report of his speech as it will soon be published in full. He was warmly greeted and frequently applauded.

After partaking of a fine dinner, the stand and Col. Boberts of Copish, briefly addressed the sudience. In answer to calls, Judge Stone, R. H. Purdom, East, and others spoke in behalf of Brecking's allowing uniform and the report of the State and others spoke in behalf of Brecking's allowing uniform, affect a degree of inflience and importance which the scenario for the war, (Mexican.) than even such a result as country, in the dangerous diseases which the dangerous diseases which the shown from his record. He voted against the South and in support of the great principles of equal repaired to the stand and Col. Boberts of Copish which is always uniform. After the particular of the war, Charles and the succession of the war, Charles and the stand and Col. Boberts of Copish will give a good account of herself in November next.

Southern measure; he voted against the Clay-to the stand and Col. Boberts of Gopish, briefly addressed the addience. In answer to all the stand and Col. Boberts of Gopish, briefly addressed the addience of which a server of the stand and Col. Boberts of Gopish, briefly addressed the stand and Col. Boberts of Copish will be support of the stand and Col. Boberts of the constitution, in the stand and Col. Boberts of Co

App. Cong. Globe, uol. 22, p. 1094. clusive that Mr. Bell does not believe that repealed the Missouri Compromise. the Constitution of the United States, in its raged and then consigned to death—and all in Oregon, where there has been no "local sover- the Senate resolution which passed with but ists.

laws passed at that time, the Government is bound to protect the citizens of the Territories tatives to give it their hearty support."

tmas, of this State, were sojourning at Mrs. Thornton's, on Lake Harriet, in Minne ota, a few weeks since, the premises were insded by the Sheriff, accompanied by a band of ruffans, for the purpose of capturing the servant girl, Eliza, slave of Mr. Christmas. They succeeded in finding the girl in one of the out-houses, where she had taken refuge from the mob. The Sheriff said he had ded as not to a warrant for her, which he did not exhibit, who decided that she was free. The Abolitionists immediately gathered around the slave of Mr. Christmas, and hurried her off

Compromise ?

Hon. John Bell, it cannot be denied, has party on account of its repeal of an unconsti-

through Congress, voting for it almost unani- vindicated the rights and equality of the lute. According to Mr. Bell's theory, the before Congress the South agreed to run the at that party which was then battling, flag of the Union extends over one Territory, line of 36:30, to the Pacific, which would have and is now battling, for her rights, her interand not over another. The Constitution is made, (according to a published statement by ests and her honor. in force in one, and not in the other. The Mr. Clayton, taken from the land office in lez loci overrides the Constitution; the local Washington,) one million six hundred thou-15 laws cannot be superconduction in the Importance of the Territory to the Union. What a doctor of the Territory to the Union. What a doctor of the Territory to the Union. What a doctor of the Territory to the Union. What a doctor of the Territory to the Union. What a doctor of the Territory to the Union. What a doctor of the Territory to the Union. What a doctor of the Territory to the Union. What a doctor of the Territory to the Union. What a doctor of the Territory to the Union.

principles, in the Compramise measures of ment of the Government?

speech of Senator Brown was able and eloquent, and while he had some alight objections to Mr. Breckinridge's letter of acceptance and the platform upon which he stands, still Gov. Brown will give the ticket his warm of the stands, still Gov. Brown will give the ticket his warm of the stands of t

Let us quote some of those instructions .-

to the Constitution.

Away with such squatter sovereignty! Let
Mr. Bell read the treaties, and he will find
that, by the terms of the cession, and the

A. Northern white man, concerned, was run down with dogs and killed by the citizens.—

Montgomery Mail, 27th alt.

bound to protect the citizens of the Territories in the enjoyment of their right of property, liberty and religion, until they come into the ed the following:

Union as a State. The compact alone binds

Resolved, That the opposition to the princisubject of slavery, is regarded by the peop of Georgia as hostility to the rights of South, and that all persons who partake in such opposition are unfit to be recognized as

assed the Mississippi Legislature without division, or the calling of yeas and nays: WHEREAS, efforts are being made in the Congress of the United State and elsewhere to prohibit the introduction of slavery in the Territory of Nebraska in a manner not in accordance with the spirit and intent of the Federal Constitution; therefore

Resolved, That the bill now pending before

Congress, organizing territorial governments for Nebraska and Kansas, in accordance with the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and in the opinion of this Legislature just and proper; and that our Senators are instructed and our Representatives are requested to support said bill by all honorble means.

following characteristic slang in reference to southern men of all parties approved the one of our most talented and highly respected Karans New asks bill—Southern Legislatures asked its passage, and even the Opp "Throughout the examination before Judge Vanderburgh yesterday, Mr. Christmas, the former owner of the girl, Eliza Winston, acted the part of the well-bred, high-toned gentleman, which he doubtless is. John D. Freeman, who acted as counsel for him, gave ample swidence of his plantation breeding and the following resolution, which passed

Pearce, Polk, Pugn, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Wright and Yulee—30.

Nays—Mesers. Allen, Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, King, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Wade and Wilson—25.

Absent or not voting—Meses Better Foot

cation meeting held in the city of Jackson in forth, it seems to us, the opposi

John Bell on Protection --- Does not | Can the South Condemn the Democratic | proval of the acts known as the "Compromise Mr. Douglas Draws his own Picture. European Correspondence of the Party for Repealing the Missouri measures" of 1850, consummated the repeal of that edious restriction called the Missouri

Now in the name of common sense and sheer justice, can men of the South, in demanded the nomination of Gen. Scott, and making furious charges upon the Democratic view of these facts, arraign the Democratic the South resisted his nomination. The party for repealing the Missouri restriction, South, however, was voted down, and Gen. tutional statute—the Missouri restriction.— and again placing the Southern man with his Scott was placed before the country as the It is charged that the party unnecessarily repealed that compromise for partium purposes. It was the Northern man, with his patent clocks and In the repeal of that restriction, the party wooden nut-meggs? No matter what may manded the nomination of a particular manshowed itself to be upon the side of the Con- have been the motives which actuated the fath- -just exactly as it was in the Charleston stitution and the rights of the States. Seeing er of the measure, Mr. Douglas, it was a South- Convention when the Northern States rethe North not only enjoying the whole loaf it ern measure, which men of the South of all quired the nomination of Mr. Douglas. In Opposition journals to place Bell's name at had received, but snatching after the crumbs parties everywhere asked at the hands of July, 1852, Mr. Douglas delivered an address their mast-head for many weeks after his granted the South under that compromise, the Congress and the Democratic party, because to the Democracy of Richmond, Va., in which nomination. Having no platform now to stand Democratic party, true to its past history, it secured to the South equally with the North he animadverted upon Gen. Scott as a candimand of the Congress and the Democratic party, because to the Democracy of Richmond, Va., in which animadverted upon Gen. Scott as a candimand of the Congress and the Democratic party, because to the Democratic party and the Democratic party. upon, it is the policy of the Opposition to igwhich had been violated in the passage of that her institutions in the common territories from tion, by the North, in defiance of the loud

and in order to secure the admission of Mis- Union as a slave State, the abolitionists may | complete : souri into the Union as a slave State. In the U. S. Senate there were ten votes against its BELL, John J. Crittenden, Sam. Houston, proceedings of the Convention, [Laughter.] souri into the Union as a slave State. In the thank such Southern Opposition men as JOHN "Well, General Scott received the nomina

Vacant Judgeship.

We are somewhat at a loss to understand

votes and those Democrats. It failed in the House, receiving only five votes from the cast a reflection upon the character or judicial compromise, because the South received the platform, and the North obtained the candipleasure, has the power, and can pass laws whole North; and in the Senate, on the queswhole North; and in the Senate, on the question of receding from its position, not a single ition of receding from its position, not a single moment suppose. He can have no motive, nersonal or political to do them injustice— have Winfield Scott before us for the Presithey have been true to him, true to principle. ern aggression demanded our exclusion from Mississippi is almost unrivalted in the supall that extensive territory. They succeeded port of Democratic principles and Democratic

but too well. The deed was indirectly con- Statesmen-her whole representation in Consummated by the admission of California into the Union with an illegally formed Constitution. Freesoil crossed over on the Southern side of the line of 36:30, disregarded their gress; or in the battle-fields—wherever duty own Compromise, and violated that compact and patroitism have demanded her service, her well be questioned or disproved; and if the question related to a Territory situated as Oregon was when the United States came principles in the Communication of principles in the Communicati

the entitled to the protection of the laws and Constitution of the United States."

The extract from Mr. Bell's speech, from which the above is garbled, is as follows:

"Still it is contended that the South is secured in the full benefit of the doctrines held by some of the most distinguished champions of its rights, who maintain that the Constitution, propria vigore, that the flag of the Union protects the citizen in the enjoyment of his rights of property, of every description, registed as such in any of the States, on every control of the States, on every control of the sum of that is about indiquitous, or whether just or unjust, that the displayment of the laws and sum of the young, but not less worthy sister, teacher is a graduate of Mount Holyoko—an institution so well known for making therough scholars, that no higher recommendation is necessary. See advertisement.

The Brown Barrscus AT Carral Spanse

The Brown Barrscus AT Carral Spanse

The Brown Barrscus are free and this dectrine, it is said, if well founded, and great enthusiasm was manifested for Breckinridge and Lanc. The speech of Senator Brown was able and elocopessary in possession of its free protest and the conservative of graph and if he does, we hepe, we have not to appear of excellent to the state of the possession of its proportion of the States and for himself would allow his name to be foreed upon the President, in opposition of the States and for himself would allow his name to be foreed upon the President, in opposition of the States and for himself would allow his name to be foreed upon the President, in opposition of the States and for himself would allow his name to be foreed upon the President, in opposition of the States and for himself would allow his name to be foreed upon the President, in opposition of the States and for himself would allow his name to be forced upon the President, in opposition of the States and for himself would allow his name to be forced upon the President, in opposition of the States and for himself would allow his name to be forced upon the President, in opposition of the States and for himself would allow his name to be forced upon the President, in opposition and the influence of official denunciation, by charge in the Northern Rates—unquestionably, I do not imprise the introduction of slavery large meeting at the would allow his name to be forced upon the President, in opposition and the influence of official denunciation, by charge to the station and with proper respect for these states and for himself would allow his name to be forced upon the President, in opposition and the influence of official denunciation, by charge to the would allow his name to be forced upon the President, in opposition of the Compro

South might look with some confidence to the protection of slave property in this Territory, through the Courts of the United States."—

Congress. The Degistantic of the bill was pend- a constitutional measure, because it repealed an unconstitutional statute; he voted against the admission of Kansas with her proglavery. instructed their Senators and Representatives the admission of Kansas with her pro-slavery From this it will be seen that the proof is to vote for the Kansas bill, which effectually Constitution, in 1858—and in fact wherever the contest was between the North and the South, in almost every instance, Mr. Bell will application to the Territories, protects the We can lay our hands on several. Both be found arrayed against the South, and votowner of the slave in his rights of property branches of the Tennessee Legislature passed ing side by side with John Quincy Adams, in all the Territories, but only in those like resolutions on the subject. The tellowing is Chase, Seward, Sumner, and other Abolition-

raged and then consigned to death—and all in the mere wantonness of cruelty and crime.—

As well say that the outrages of the Druses are the struggles of pure religion, as ascribe the horrors of the Texan border to the love of liberty!

But we intended merely to call attention to the Crescent's article, in which Mr. Bell is Charged with voting generally with Northern before Congress, called the Nebraska bill, the leading principle of which is that Congress has no right to legislate on the subject of slavery, but that the same is an institution over which when a passent of the Crescent's article, in which Mr. Bell is Charged with voting generally with Northern before Congress, called the Nebraska bill, the leading principle of which is that Congress has no right to legislate on the subject of slavery, but that the same is an institution over which is the Crescent's article, in which Mr. Bell is charged with voting generally with Northern before Congress, called the Nebraska bill, the leading principle of which is that Congress has no right to legislate on the subject of slavery, but that the same is an institution over which is the Crescent's article, in which Mr. Bell is charged with voting generally with Northern before Congress, called the Nebraska bill, the leading principle of which is that Congress has no right to legislate on the subject of slavery, but that the same is an institution over which in the Crescent's article, in which Mr. Bell is charged with voting generally with Northern principle of which is that Congress has no right to legislate on the subject of slavery, but that the same is an institution over which in the Crescent's article, in which Mr. Bell is charged with voting generally with Northern principle of which is that Congress has no right to legislate on the subject of slavery, but that the same is an institution over which in the Crescent's article, in which Mr. Bell is charged with voting generally with Northern principle of which is that Congress has no right to legislate on the subj

Messes, CRITTENDEN AND BELL.—These distinguished gentlemen, from some superwith the Northern Freesoilers, and in opposition to the members from that section of the Confederacy it was supposed they intended to represent, at least in part. If the one represented Vermont, and the acother Michigan there would be little difficulty in accounting for their action by one process or another; but as it is, we confess we are altogether in the least to the North to a united South; they could disconnected, how discimilar in their origin, by every man in Mississipp, for I doubt if a rect ship builders and means of commerce to take a look at our front; and if anything will reach and check the anti-slavery war-cry that will. It rething will, then it is sheer non-sense to talk of Union. The Union cannot be preserved with one section in arms against the other. If it must be dissolved let it be disconnected, how disconne of Alabama, to repeal the fishery bounties came up for discussion and determination. On its final passage the vote stood, being take by yeas and nays, as follows: Yeas—Messra Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Doug-las, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hatamond, Henderson, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, John-son of Tennessee, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Siddell,

ard, Shields, Stationa, Static, Summer, Water and Wilson—25.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Bates, Cameron, Fitch, Green, Kennedy, Reid, Thompson of Kentucky, and Trumbull—8.

Vary bad company for Messrs. Grittenden and Bell to be in. We trust it is not an indication that they prefer the society of Northern Freesoilers to that of their own Southern brethren. It looks so, however, and deeply regretful are we that stern truth compels even this tacit admission. What all the leading enemies of the South favor, should bring enemies of the South favor, should bring forth, it seems to us, the opposition of ever

NUMBER 38

Those familiar with the political history of sissippian-No. 3. the country, will recollect that in the Whig DEATH OF PRINCE JEROME-VIEW OF SOCIE Convention at Baltimore in 1852, the North -NAPOLEON III.

Panis, Aug. 15, 1860. EDITOR OF MISSISSIPPIAN :- The discontinuance of my letters has been the result of two months, but now once more I essay the deavor to be punctual in the future. You have learned of the death of the last surviving brother of the first Napoleon.-

which gave his brother immortality; but his restriction.

Let so briefly explain the listory of that matter, in order to sustain our position. The Scoth consecuted solvent as he passed of the solvent as he passed or clearly consecuted solvent as he passed or clearly consecuted solvent as he passed or clearly consecuted solvent consecuted so south consented reflectantly to the passage of that measure, the South less the compromise of 1820 for the make of peace Kansas, it was no fault of the bill itself. That be compromise of 1820 for the make of peace Kansas failed to obtain admission into the Douglas" for "Gen. Scott." and the picture is

upon the Opposition press to publish the whole truth, by which it will be seen that John Bell is not in favor of protection in all the Territories. Let our Democratic friends stick a pin here. Upon the issue before the people, that of the duty of the Federal Government to protect the slave owner in his sights of monerate friends of the duty of the Federal Government to protect the slave owner in his sights of monerate friends of the duty of the Federal Government of the institution of slavery, and enter the fifty times repeated an unconstitution of the convention, [Laughter.] H. Winter Davis, and others, who violating the known wishes of their constituencies, sided with the North in that exciting struggle.—

The Democratic party repealed an unconstitution of slavery, and enter the fifty times repeated in the Convention. [Laughter.] Softer sex in Parisian society. He was a good for nothing; yet he with the North in that exciting struggle.—

The Democratic party repealed an unconstitution of slavery, and enter the convention of the Convention. [Laughter.] Softer sex in Parisian society. He was a good for nothing; yet he with the North in that exciting struggle.—

The Democratic party repealed an unconstitution of slavery, and enter the convention of the Convention. [Laughter.] Softer sex in Parisian society. He was a good for nothing; yet he with the North in that exciting struggle.—

The Democratic party repealed an unconstitution of slavery, and the Convention? Every Southern State in the Union voted against him more than fifty times, day after day and night after night, and the protect of the Convention, [Laughter.] Softer sex in Parisian society. He was a good for nothing; which which was made in defi
the through the North in the South and every level of the Convention, [Laughter.] Softer sex in Parisian society. He was a good for nothing; which with the North in the South and every level of the Convention, [Laughter.] Softer sex in Parisian society. He was a good for nothing the fellow-citizens, did you ev times, day after day and night after night, and his lost wife clung to him in the ever-changing through Congress, voting for it almost unanimously. The South, in the same spirit of compromise, and with the hope that we might rest quietly South of that line, (while doubting, in fact denying, its constitutionality,) on several occasions agreed to the extension of that restriction even to the Pacific. In 1848, when the California and New Mexico bill was the control of the California and New Mexico bill was the control of the compromise; but the South, never, without stultifying herself, and striking growing out of partisan strife and political contests; you may tremble at the scenes of the South agreed to run the compromise; but the South, never, without stultifying herself, and striking growing out of partisan strife and political contests; you may tremble at the scenes of the south agreed to run the compromise, and with the hope that we might after night, and synther flow as unanimous. [Great laughter, In nomination of Gen. Scott, the formination was unanimous. [Great laughter, In nomination of Gen. Scott, the American people this carreer. Of his descendants, therefore, presents to the American portion are by far the most restriction are by far the most respectively. He we we wished the rights and equality of the sughter, In nomination of Gen. Scott, the American people this carreer. Of his descendants, therefore, presents to the American people this carreer. Of his descendants, therefore, presents to the American people this carrier. In nomination ever been forced upon either of the two great parties! You may take the south of the first laughter.] The nomination of Gen. Scott, the force of his carreer. Of his descendants, therefore, presents to the American people this extraordinary anomaly. For the first is precised with but one voice at the South, the very embediment and soul of black republicanism, has recently vecissitudes of his carreer. Of his descendants, therefore, presents to the American people this extraordinary anomaly. For the first is precised with but one voice at the South, the very embedi growing out of partisan strife and political contests; you may tremble at the scenes through which we all recently passed, connected with the slavery agitation; yet there was nothing in all that so perilous to the safety of the Union as a sectional nomination of the Presidency, where the North demanded the nomination of a particular man on a sectional issue. And the delegation from every Southern State, without exception, resisted the nomination as dangerous to their sisted the nomination. A nomination forced the lamented lament

nia and New Mexico. Or in other words, the Southern States were willing, for the sake of peace and fraternal feeling, to take one-sixth the United States, this right is conceded.

Why there should be any difficulty in thing upon the South by the Freesoil wing of the Whig party North, is now presented to the American people as a unanimous nomination. It matters not whether the North forced wealth, nower glary and improvement which until these laws are removed! This is the very essence of squatter sovereignty. A Territory where there is no sovereignty, existing by authority of its creator, Congress itself—its Governor, Judge, and other officers, appointed and removed by the Government at the Content of the United States, this right is conceded.

From the meany learned and able jurists to be found in the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, where the vacancy exists, surely, some one can be found in all respects competent which give to modern civilization such an exquisite fact that a territorial line divided men's opinions, that Northern men were one way and Southern men another. But after the nomination upon the South, or the South upon the North, the danger consists in the fact that a territorial line divided men's opinions, that Northern men another. But after the nomination upon the South, or the South upon the North, the danger consists in the fact that a territorial line divided men's opinions, that Northern men another. But after the nomination upon the South of the upon the North, the danger consists in the fact that a territorial line divided men's opinions, that Northern men another. But after the nomination upon the South of the nomination upon the South of the upon the North, the danger consists in the fact that a territorial line divided men's opinions, that Northern men another. But after the nomination upon the South of the upon the North, the danger consists in the fact that a territorial line divided men's opinions, that Northern men another. But after the nomination upon the South of the nominati peculiar sort which may be detected-not remedied-what I have soon, and it is only a dency. After mature deliberation, he pro-ceeds to accept the platform, and to write the letter which he had promised Mr. Archer in conceived notions of the richness and splendor breeches pocket." [Laughter.]

More of John Bell's Record.

"I, therefore, feel well warranted in my own

SPIRIT OF RESISTANCE to the attempt upon a purse-proud platform, affect a degree audience rarely cheers. The truth is, that

"My advice is, stop the war! Flee the country as you would a city doomed to destruction by fire from Heaven? John Bell

merce. No American ought to live here in a

style in contrast with democratical principles,

when more leisure and a more thorough ac-

quaintance with what I have already seen

will justify me in discussing affairs more cor-

Nasoleon III is not only a mar

Position of an Old Line Whig. We take the following extract from a cor

Macon, Georgia, Beacon. There are daily evidences of a growing adherence to the rights of the South in all our

Mr. Breckinridge the choice of every South-ern State, County and man south of Mason and Dixon's line, and then a united South can take council with the North for the integrity of the Constitution and the safety of the Repub-lic. We kaye many friends at the North; let said that circumstances make men-a sudden change may strike the dormant mind-"preywonderous action. There is nothing more us strengthen them by giving them our united sympathy and support; they could the poin; the agricultural and manufacturing men of the North to a united South; they could disconnected, how discimilar in their origin, done now. I think I speak the sentiments of the work of one whose being has been commine-tenths of the fathers of the country, when I say that I prefer to be about my fittle ones which have led him to a manhood of inert which have led him to a manhood of inert which have led him to a manhood of inert when that hour comes. I prefer to place my body between my household gods and the assassin's dagger or incendiaries torch. I love my country and pray that it may remain intact; but if it must go assunder let it go now let every man know his brother's place and his own—let us bo a unit. Now is a good his own—let us bo a unit. Now is a good him to a manhood of inert misanthropy. Napoleon has learned that the Everett, Senator Berrien, being called on to defond his vote for him as Minister to England in the savery question was made against Mr. Everett, Senator Berrien, being called on to defond his vote for him as Minister to England in the savery question was made against Mr. Everett, Senator Berrien, being called on to defond his vote for him as Minister to England in the savery question was made against Mr. Everett, Senator Berrien, being called on to defond his vote for him as Minister to England in the savery question was made against Mr. Everett, Senator Berrien, being called on to defond his vote for him as Minister to England in the savery question was made against Mr. Everett, Senator Berrien, being called on to defond his vote for him as Minister to England in the savery question was made against Mr. Everett, Senator Berrien, being called on to defond his vote for him as Minister to England in the savery question was made against Mr. Everett, Senator Berrien, being called on to defond his vote for him as Minister to England with the savery question was made against Mr. Everett, Senator Berrien, being called on to defond his vote for him as Minister to England with the savery question was made against Mr. Everett, Senator Berrien, being called on to defond his vote for him to a misanthropy. In the savery question was made against Mr. Everett, Senator Berrien, being called on to defond him to a misanthropy. In the savery question was made against Mr. Everett, Senator Berrien, being called on to defond him to a misanthropy. In and peace to the country, renew fraternal re-lations with the North, draw closer and render stronger the bonds of Union, and become the er or later, the equilibrium will be lost, and stronger the bonds of Union, and become greatest country the world has ever seen.

Honestly entertaining the above sentime—the result of much thought—I confess, avow, that I have changed my position will do what I can to unite the South happiness, as well as other attributes, on invisible wings will fly away, and "leave the wretch to weep." Napoleon has not only learned from the Jeaves of the worlds his-Breckinridge and Lane, despairing as be said, of the North and South, or both com tory a record, but he has also experienced a catalogue of miseries and wors, tortures, and trials, pleasures and enjoyments and joys. ed, giving Mr. Bell enough votes to make him third in the race. I am, gentlemen, your ob't ser't.

OLD LINE WHIG. and hopes, that well entitle him to renown and slory. He knows that "for ears and to brouble het your thought" is a noble maxim. which should be engraven on the breatplate of every one, and the sooner, its power and effect are learned by the inexperienced the better for the promise of the future, which, otherwhich should be engraven on

BELL IN NEW JERSEY .- GREAT ENTHUSlished in New Jersey, we know of one favoring the election of Bell and Everett,

QUERY—Have you have seen that Big Indian in another column, boiling Roors, Banks and LEAVES, for the Cherokee Roundy ?

letter to his Minister, the apparent strait forwardness of which is as candid as the appeal state de mes feux." To-day be is the guiding spirit on the continent of Europe.

It is true that his fluxerious uncle possessed a more brilliant and dashing genius, but less of that caution and finesse by which the present Emperor indicates his policy to other after it has been accomplished. From his

ed fate will leave the loftiest star." Seated upon the throne of an empire that will compare in point of power with any of antiquity, and looking out upon the world from the heights of social security and political peace, his own experience penetrates the veil of futurity and in silence plans the performance of one thing while diplomatic magnates assign to him. He is not beloved by the entire French people; he is not hated by them Their feelings toward him is a compound of continued indisposition for the period of almost love, fear and veneration. He has been a voluminous writer; he is a statesman; he proved performance of a promise made in compliance himself a valliant military chiefiain, when with the request of friends, and I shall en-France and crowned them with victory in the

great battle of Solferino. Prince Jerome inherited some of the qualities he may; for he has been in a condition but little superior to that of a vagabond. At that

gree which falls to the lct of but few—yet he shilling with which to buy a morsel of bread, nowhere showed himself equal to the emersofter sex in Parisian society. He was a good man in the sense in which that word is small comfort. Many things are told of him which may or may not be true.

The Issues Presented.

After his speech, short addresses were made ments which give us but an imperfect idea of by Senator Wilson and others, endorsing and their real condition; yet the defect is of that peculiar sort which may be detected not published, endorsed and commended by the black papers thus proving that he correctly fractional part of Parisian wonders—huris into
the back ground my most extravagant preconceived notions of the richness and purposes
of that party. It will be seen that the war
here declared, is not against slavery extension, of the French Capital, and presents in lieu, a law" and "irrepressible conflict" are to be picture which for the moment makes us doubt "inaugurated into the Government of the Unithe reality of the scene. We behold every ted States" with Abraham Lincoln, and then, concievable thing developed until there appears to be no margin for further improve-ment—no condition of life but finds numer-nounced by Lincoln as a part of his creed side of the line of 36:30, disregarded their own Compromise, and violated that compact without the shadow of law or justice. The South submitted to this, in consideration of country by the reason of speculations in their all drink wine for breakfast and dinner, none to believe this war (Mexican) to be unjust and believe the streets at initially, or rendering abolitionism is his real doctrine. It means a "conflict" on the part of the General Government, with soveraign States, to said slavery!

This is the policy, says Seward, that is about

tion of excessive and over-heated zeal. \* \*

JOHN BELL.

"But, sir, should the tone of remonstrance against this war rise so high in this chamber as to penetrate every vale in Mexico, Reverbeating among her mountains, AND ROUSE THE WHOLE COUNTRY TO A ROUSE THE WHOLE COUNTRY TH

stanced any act of any Territory, simply prohibiting slavery in that Territory. Nor could and I do not approve of their keeping spangorical equipages with livered servants to air knows that, under the Dred themselves in. I will write no more on this such an act would be simply null and void, and requires no legislation from any quarter, ation, or the non-passage of suitable police regulations, and this was all. These are really the only cases which will require Congres mas-the character of Napoleon III. It is sional legislation.

Georgia) to whom he addre

own passions, but ac is great in his control of runs men. The spirit of England had become will on this "I rexed and her population suspicious of his